Molybdenum Amino Acid Chelate

DESCRIPTION

Molybdenum amino acid chelate, provided by Douglas Laboratories®, is a nutritionally functional amino acid chelate with excellent bioavailability. Each tablet delivers 250 mcg of elemental molybdenum.

FUNCTIONS

Molybdenum is an essential trace element, and functions as a cofactor of various enzymes involved in the detoxification of pyrimidines, purines, pteridines. Xanthine oxidase and xanthine dehydrogenase are two important molybdoenzymes converting hypoxanthine to xanthine to uric acid. Molybdenum is also involved in sulfur metabolism as a cofactor of sulfite oxidase which converts potentially toxic sulfite to sulfate. This reaction is necessary for the normal metabolism of sulfur amino acids.

Molybdenum is efficiently absorbed in the stomach and the small intestine. The organs that retain most of the absorbed molybdenum are the liver and kidney. Molybdenum metabolism is dynamic, and tissue turnover is high. Plasma levels are efficiently regulated by the kidneys which readily excrete any excess molybdenum. Significant amounts of molybdenum are also excreted via the bile.

INDICATIONS

Molybdenum may be a useful nutritional adjunct for individuals who wish to increase their intake of molybdenum.

FORMULA (MOC)

Each tablet contains:

SUGGESTED USE

Adults take one tablet daily as a dietary supplement, or as directed by a healthcare professional.

SIDE EFFECTS

Doses above the recommended Tolerable Upper Intake Level (UL) of 2 mg/day might exacerbate hyperuricemia and gout.

STORAGE

Store in a cool, dry place, away from direct light. Keep out of reach of children.

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REFERENCES

Hunt CD, Meacham SL. Aluminum, boron, calcium, copper, iron, magnesium, manganese, molybdenum, phosphorus, potassium, sodium, and zinc: concentrations in common western foods and estimated daily intakes by infants; toddlers; and male and female adolescents, adults, and seniors in the United States. J Am Diet Assoc 2001;101:1058-60.

Abumrad NN, Schneider AJ, Steel D, Rogers LS. Amino acid intolerance during prolonged total parenteral nutrition reversed by molybdate therapy. Am J Clin Nutr 1981;34:2551-2559.

Rajagopalan KV. Molybdenum: an essential trace element in human nutrition. Ann Rev Nutr 1988;8:401-427. Turnlund JR, Keyes WR, Peiffer GL, Chiang G. Molybdenum absorption, excretion, and retention studied with stable isotopes in young men during depletion and repletion. Am J Clin Nutr 1995;61:1102-1109.

For more information on Molybdenum visit douglaslabs.com

† These statements have not been evaluated by the Food and Drug Administration. This product is not intended to diagnose, treat, cure, or prevent any disease.

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2

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Your patients trust you.

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